NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We find in the Boston papers the subjoined letter from the Secretary of War, written in reply to an invitation to him to participate in the celebrati at that city of the late National Anniversary :

WASHINGTON, JUNE 28, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 20th is stant, inviting me, on behalf of the City Council of Boston. with them in celebrating the anniversary of our Na-

At no period since that memorable event ought the return of its anniversary to be hailed by the people of the United States with more joy and enthusiasm than at present. The year 1851 will hereafter be remembered by them as second in importance only to the year 1776. The year 1776 laid the corner-stone of our glorious Union. The year 1851 proved the strength of the edifice, and that its foundation ested on the affections of the People. At the first period we proclaimed that we were a free and united people ; at the scond we proved that we meent to continue so. In the events that mark these two period, as memorable epochs in the history of our country, the city of Boston bore a conspicu-ous part. In both her patriotic citizens had difficulties to er and enemies to contend with, and I entertain no doubt they are destined to be as triumphant in the last struggles as they were in the first.

It would afford me great satisfaction to partake of their ho pitality on this interesting occasion, but indispensable engageints will deprive me of that pleasure.

Allow me to tender through you to the City Council m eknowledgments for the benor they have done me, and t yourselves the sesurance that I am, with great respect, you C. M. CONRAD. bedient servant,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned sine di on Saturday last. Amongst the acts passed is a that office. thre-hundred-dollar homestead exemption law. The following preamble and resolutions, in favor of the Compromise measures, and pledging the State to sustain the PRESIDENT in carrying them out, passed both Houses by large majorities—the vote in the be agreed upon. Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 152 to 2:

Whereas, in the message of his excellency the Governo our attention has been invited to the late-acts of Congress intended for the adjustment of an angry and dangerous centroversy which has long disturbed the amicable relations between the States of the Union : and whereas we regard those acts as indispensable to disarm sectional agitation, to calm the national excitement, and restore that unity of sentiment so essential to the harmony of the republic : Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represent General Court convened, That the State of New Hampshir approves of the adoption of these measures, as essential and ne cessary for the peace, preservation, and progress of our glorious Union, and that we pledge her to sustain the Execut of the Nation in carrying said measures into full effect, and in the further execution of all constitutional means to enforce obedience to the laws.

* Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be reques to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resoluti the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States and Territories.

"WHIG NOMINATIONS IN OHIO. The following are the nominations for State Officers made last week by the Whig Convention of Ohio :

SAMUEL F. VINTER, for Governor: ERRRAIM K. ECKLEY. Lt. Governor; EARL BILL, for Secretary of State; HENRY STANBURY, for Attorney General : John Wooms, for Auditor ; A. A. Bliss, for Freasurer ; DANIEL SERGUE, JOHN MAREIRA, D. H. LYMAN, for the Board of Public Works; SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS, C. C. CONVERSE, P. ODLIN, BEL-LAMT STORER, GEGREE W. BAY, for Judges of Supreme

KENTUCKY.—The elections in several of the Western States take place next month : amongst He is known, North and South, by his acts in Congress, as others those of Kentucky. Like the custom of all one faithful to all his trusts, to his country, to his State, and the States of the West and Southwest, where the the people-taking the stump, as it is called-the canvass in Kentucky for Governor and other officers is very warm. The ardent temperament of the people naturally makes it so, and the questions Politically, all was quiet at Naples. involved impart deep interest to the contest. The Whige-banner is borne by champions true and trusty-Archimald Dimon for Governor, and John B. Thempson for Lieutenant Governor. The first named gentleman we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, but at home, where he is best Prometheus, which arrived at New York on Friknown, he is most highly appreciated. The best day from Nicaragua. The New York Express proof of this is his having been thought worthy of the first place where Thompson was chosen for the second; for a more noble or whole-souled son of that land of true men, Kentucky, we have never the course of a few days. These bests were taken out in known than JOHN B. THOMPSON.

LATE FROM CHILL. The British Pacific mail-steamship New Gre-Valperaiso, bringing dates to the 24th May. The political news is not important. Accounts from the interior tend to show that the conspiracy of which the riot at Santiago was an outbreak had no ramifications in other parts of the country. Twentyseven of the regiment at Valdivia were sentenced tences of the remainder having been commuted to transpostation or imprisonment for various terms. Various arrests have been made of individuals more or less implicated in the revolt. Col. Arrica, who headed the regiment after Col. Uriola's death, had taken refuge in the bouse of the United States Chargé d'Affaires. Sentries were placed over the house, but it is supposed that he made his escape, notwithstanding this precaution.

Indiana.- A Democratic Convention has been held in the Congressional district represented in loaded with three hundred passengers and freight. There is the last Congress by Mr. Julian, (Free-Soil Dem.) By a vote of 181 to 160, the Convention decided not to make any memination for Congress, but to leave the field to Mr. PARKER (Whig) and Mr. Jusan. The Convention passed resolutions approving the course of Messre. BRIGHT and WHIT-COME in the United States Senate; also, declaring it to be the duty of all good citizens to conform to the requisitions of the fugitive elave law, and carry out in good faith the conditions of that compromise stic slavery which is coeval with the Federal Government.

Gov. Merenean's expedition against Lower California has proved a miserable failure. He landed at San Diego with only forty followers, the larger portion of whom deserted be fore he set sail for Mazatlan. He made no hostile den stration whatever; indeed he appears to have abandoned his vessel and fied the country upon learning that the Mexican Governor had offered a reward for his arrest.

A friend of ours (says the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot) on the Fourth of July dined in company with four lady sisters, whose ages amounted to three hundred and twenty six years, averaging eighty-one years and six months. The three older rode in a carriage to the house of the youngest, and remaine until the middle of the afternoon, and returned to their respective homes. They have all resided in Baltimore over fifty

It is stated on good authority that RHODE ISLAND surp all other States in the Union for elegant and convenient school buildings. The improvements made in this department within a few years are gratifying evidences of the interest felt in the cause of universal education.

THE OHIO WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We obtain from the Ohio State Journal the fol lowing copy of the Resolutions on National Politics, reported by a General Committee, of which Hon. John L. Green was chairman, and adopted apparently without debate or division:

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Whig Conventions A. D. 1848 and A. D. 1850 declare the position of the Whigs of Ohio on State and National policy; that protection American industry, a sound currency, te improvement our rivers and harbors, an unyielding opposition to all en croachments by the Executive power, and a paramount regard to the Constitution and the Union, are now, as ever, the cardinal principles of the Whig party.

Resolved, That, as a National party, the Whig party is now and always has been in favor of a cordial and hearty support of the Constitution of the United States; that we regard all its provisions as equally binding; and we feel ourselves ready and willing to carry them out fully and faith-

Resolved, That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, MILLARD FILLMORE, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Chio; that, in our domestic policy, its manly advecacy of pretection to mative industry, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have sourced for it the gratitude of this and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That, as the Compromise Measures were not re nded by a Whig Administration, and were not passed as party measures by Congress, perfect toleration of opinion especting those measures should be accorded to Whigs every

Reselved, That it is the desire of the Whige of Ohio that Gen. WINFIELD Scorr should be the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States at the election of A. D. 1852, and we cordially recommend him to the Whigs of the Union as the most deserving and suitable candidate for

Resolved. That, while we express our preference, the Whige of Ohio will cheerfully support the nominee of a Nationa Whig Concention ; and that, for the purpose of ascertaining the choice of the Whigs of the Union, we recommend that such a Convention be held at Cincinnati at such time as may

The North State Whig announces Mr. STANLY as a candidate for Congress in the Washington District in North Carolina. It is well known (says the "Whig") that Mr. STANLY declined being again a candidate before he left Washington. But after Mr. Washington declined to accept the nomination, and the Democratic candidate took ground in favor of the doctrine of secession, which Gen. Jeckson called treason, Mr. Stanly felt bound to oppose the horrible doctrine; and Mr. Petti-grew and Mr. Halsey, having both declined to run, and no other person being willing to take the field, Mr. Swanty is a candidate.

" There is no truer man in this country," said a late num ber of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, "than Edward Stanly, of North Carolina." There is no better evidence of the ruth of the remark (says the Whig) than the fact that Mr. S. is now canvassing the district. He has never yet been known to fail his party, his country, or his friends in a case of emergency. No man has made such sacrifices for them all, and no man deserves so well of them all. For fourteen years has he served his country without fee and without reward, or the hope of reward. His earnest wish for severa years has been to retire from public life and give his attention to his domestic concerns. Two years ago he declined to be a candidate, until the able gentleman selected by the Convention had declined to run, and then, at the call of his party, he threw himself into the breach. Again have we seen left without a candidate by the indisposition of the gentlemen selected, and again, forgetful of his personal interests and mindful only of his duties as a patriot who never flinche in the hour of trial, Edward Stanly is in the field, the standard-bearer of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. STANLY deserves well of the people, not only for th sacrifices he has made, but for what he has done for them. to his constituents.

From Naples we learn that the United States frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn on the 29th of May for Trieste; and the Mississippi, after stopping at Naples a few days, with Commodore Morgan on board, had proceeded to the Levant

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The new route to the Pacific Ocean, by way o Lake Nicaragua, is announced to be completed, and will be brought into operation during the present month. This information is brought by the steamer

One of the iron steamers, built at Wilmington to run the Lake Niceragus, is completed, and the other, we are informed, would be in readiness for passengers and freight in sections in two schooners, and each would be ready for runming in eight days after they arrived. The one is named 4 John M. Clayton," in honor of the late Secretary of State, and the other "Sir Henry Bulwer," in honor of the British nada arrived at Panama on the 19th June from Minister, both of these gentlemen having had a hand in negotiating a treaty of trade and commerce, in which the Ship Canal Company have had some interest. Three scows. loaded with coal for the two lake steamers, had arrived out. and every thing is in readiness for the steam connexion between the "Prometheus," which leaves New York on the 14th of July, and the "Pacific," which leaves San Juan del to death, but only one had been executed, the sen- Sud (on the Pacific) July 25th for San Francisco. The company expect to make the voyage from New York to San Francisco in twenty-three days! The land carriage on this route is but twelve miles and thirty chains, and we have therefore reached a point in which we have a steam communication, with this small exception, on the whole route from New Work to the Bay of San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia river. The distance between the two oceans on this route is 140 miles, and arrangements, we are told, are completed to make two trips a month. The boats on the San Juan are high pressure, and draw but seventeen inches, water eneugh, it is said, to carry the boats on at the lowest stage of water.

> Rouse's Point BRIDGE.-A bill has passed the New Yerk Legislature authorizing the Ogdensburg Railroad Company to extend a dock on piles to within one hundred and fifty fact of the centre of the outlet at Rouse's Point, which is to be connected by a float capable of carrying a train of care, with similar dock from the Vermont side; the float to be received in slips on either side, and when within the slips to sease a passage for vessels of at least two hundred and fifty feet. This contrivance admits of the free flow of water, and of a free passage for vessels, except at the instant when the float is passing from side to side, and during the winter will afford all the conveniences of a substantial bridge, by stationing the float between the docks.

The New Orleans papers state that there was an extensive exhibition of fice-works on the steamer Saxon, during her recent trip from New Orleans to Louisville, which was not included in the bill of fase. A Pyrotechnist went on beard at Vicksburg, to go to Memphis, having a lot of boxes of fireworks, one of which was placed in the social ball. The steward, while examining this "baggage," as he thought, wer blown "sky high," by the sudden explosion of the box, which went off with a forty rocket power, and with a whissing and hissing that made the passengers think the boat was blown up, instead of the steward. The boat caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished, with but little damage ensuing. The unfortunate steward was much bruised and burnt, but happily not seriously damaged.

Mrs. Hannah Rosch, a native of Ireland, died on Sunday last, at her residence in Albany, in the one hundred and sixth year of her age.

IMPROVED MAIL-LOCKS.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL, though not yet installed into his office a year, seems to be quite as conversant with all the details of his Department as if he had served a lifetime therein. We have from time to time noticed various improvements which have been made in Post Office affairs, but the one now under consideration strikes us as of paramount importance in the security of the mails gainst violation.

The ingenuity of the whole country has now been brought into requisition to furnish specimens of Mail-locks, with a view to obtain one which shall be su perior in design, finish, and strength to any hitherto in use-Oh the morning of the second instant, the proposals for these locks were formally opened, and the corresponding specimens submitted to the Department. Thirty-five competitors appear in person, or by their agents, and the samples amoun

Determined, so far as his exertions can effect the purpose o secure the great object with strict impartiality, Mr. HALL instituted a Board of Commissioners, scientific and practical men-Messis. Renwick, of the Patent Office, Bringrou of the Washington Arsenal, and Saxrox, of the Weights and Measures Bureau-whose duty it is to examine and thoroughly test the merits of each and every specimen of lock produced, and upon their report will depend the Postmaster General's decision. Besides strength, finish, and lightnesses the great desideratum is a contrivance which shall defy the in-

The Commissioners have been three days assiduously ensaged in this business; patient perseverance and employment of all their skill have characterized their investigations, and the probability is that in a day or two they will have com-

pleted the responsible duty assigned to them. We understand, also, that so far as the bidders are concerned their specimens generally are of a high order of excelence, demonstrating that in this branch of mechanism, i which the whole community is so materially concerned, the inventive genius of the country will preve adequate to the

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 7th of June re presents that the extraordinary session of Congress was still engaged in arranging the financial ques-tion, one of the great stumbling-blocks to the proper administration of Government. The Minister of Finance proposes to appropriate for the use of the Government the amount of the indemnity destined to the interior creditors, which many say has already been spent; to establish a consumption duty, to be paid at once for the whole Republic; to impose a direct tax on cotton goods manufactured in the country, and to increase the amount of circulation and export duty on coin. All these propositions were referred to the appropriate commit tee, which has not yet reported. An order has been issued that if any of the employes of Government speak publicly against the authorities they shall be discharged from office. The first who suffered the penalty imposed by this order was Jose Ignacio, one of the writers of the Universal, the Opposition paper.

Dr. EVRE READ, the Democratic nominee for Congress in Indiana, in opposition to the gallant McGAUGHEY, has withdrawn from the contest.

TRANSIERT NEWSPAPERS .- By the following letter fro the Post Office Department, addressed to the proprietors of the Baltimore Patriot, it will be seen that the postage on all newspapers sent for a period of less than three months must

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 7, 1851. GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 1st instant, you are informed that all newspapers sent for a less period than three months (whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise) will come under the head of transient newspapers, upon which the postage must be prepaid at the office where

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FITZ HENRY WARREN.

The postage on a paper weighing once ounce or unde one cent, when sent not over 500 miles; over 500. and not over 1,500 miles, two cents; over 1,500, and not over 2,500 miles, three cents; over 2,500, and not over 3,500, four cents; over 3,500, five cents; for every addi-

JUDICIAL DECISION .- Judge STRAWBRIDGE, at New Orleans, has decided, in the case of "the cotton suit," that a sale of merchandise by a transfer on the warehouse beeks does not constitute a delivery, for which it is necessary there should be the weighing, marking, and setting apart. Under thi ruling so much of the cotton as had been weighed, marked, and carted off was held by the merchants who had made the advances; but so much of the cotton as had not been so de livered is returned to the vendors who had not been paid.

THE THREE-CENT PIECE.-The people of New Orleans who have never heretofore deigned to touch any coin smaller than a picayune or half-dime, and would not now contaminat their fingers with the touch of a copper coin, appear to regard the new three-cent piece with a great deal of favor. The Crescent of that city says:

"Very many articles which have beretofore cost half dime will now fall to the three-cent price. Coffee at the market, sods at the fountains, and papers on the streets must ill come down. We learn that it is i We learn that it is in contemplation to start sent at the new price. The introduction of he new coin will be of great service to the poor."

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AMERICAN SEAMEN. - The Sales Register publishes letters received in that city giving an account of the capture of the Italian barque Clementins, and nurder of the captain and two officers, by Malays, at Diah, on the west coast of Sumatra. The vessel was plundered and eight kegs and five bags of dollars taken away. This event occurred March 30th. Capt. BALCH, of the American barque Ariosto, and Capt. REGADES, of the American barque Borneo, at the time laying in the Acheen Roads waiting for pepper, manned their boats and retook the Clementina without damage. The Penang Gazette of May 23d savs :

"The bold and manly conduct of these American captains during a moment of peculiar peril and difficulty, and when the hazardous state of the Acheen coasts is considered, infested as they always are by numerous hordes of banditti and pirates, as they always are by numerons bordes of banditti and pirates, who are ever ready to take advantage of every favorable opportunity that may present itself to satisfy their cravings for robbery and pillage, deserves the highest encomiums. It will be a source of unbounded gratification to hear that the courageous and praiseworthy behavior displayed by them on that trying occasion will not only be duly appreciated by the owners of the unfortunate vessel, but will not be permitted to pass unrewarded by the insurance offices generally."

On the morning of the 2d April the town of Diah was atscked by the Rajah of Teloocroot, and the greater part of the town laid in ashes, but neither the money nor the actors in the above piratical transaction were detected.

IMPRISONMENT OF CHARLES L. BRACE. -The fact that this young gentleman has been arrested and imprisoned by the Austrian Government while on a pedestrian tour in the Magyer country, Hungary, on the allegation or suspicion of political complicity with some of the officers or others who took part in the Hungarian revolt, and whom he had stepped out of the main road to visit, has been some time before the American public. There need be no uneasiness about our Government doing its duty to one of its citizens in Austria or any where else. The present Administration may be trusted on that point. Mean time Mr. McCunny, our representative at Vienna, has corresponded with the Austrian Govern-ment, and received assurances that may be regarded as amicable and as favorable to Mr. Brace. - N. Y. Com. Adv.

Union do such a large number of deaths occur from accidental canses as in the city of New York, in proportion to its population. During the month of June alone, (the Evening Post stys.) it is no exaggeration to say that about one hundred persons were killed by scaldents, and one-third of these were cases of drowning. Some of them were purely seciden tal, but the greater number might have been avoided by a due exercise of caution, and a greater regard for the value of

THE ARMY COURT MARTIAL. Convened for the Trial of Bt. Brig. Gen. Talcott. [COPIED PROM THE "UNION."]

TESTE DAY-THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1851. The Court met; all the members present. The reconstructed was read.

BECRETARY OF WAR recalled.

Cross-examination resumed

Question. Were your inquiries of Gen. Talcott as to the wants of the service directed to ascertain whether small quantities of shot would probably be required from time to time during the year at one or more of the arsensis? or were they ot suggested by applications to furnish large, or contract upplies, and confined to that object?

Answer. My applications to Gen. Talcott were general;

prence was made as to quantity nor to the mode of pro Curing them.

Question. Was not Mr. Green's application to you in behalf of Mr. F. B. Dean for a contract to furnish large supplies of shot and shell? and did not this occasion your call upon Gen. Talcott?

Answer. Mr. Green did not refer to any quantity. I pre Answer. Mr. Green did not refer to any quantity. I presume he would have preferred a large contract to a small one; but he never intimated that he would not take a small one. His application did occasion one of the calls I made on Gen. Talcott; but his was not the only application which canced me to converse with Gen. Talcott on that subject.

Question. Referring now to your testimony in chief, that upon Mr. Green's first application you inquired of General Talcott whether the Department would be in want of shot during the current fiscal year, which terminated yesterday, (30th June,) and that you were answered that the supply for the year was ample, are you not now satisfied, on reflection, the year was ample, are you not now satisfied, on reflection, that you could not have repeated the same question on se-veral occasions within a short period? And may not that on have grown out of your conversation with the sp

Answer. I do not say that I repeated the same question Answer. I do not say that I repeated the same question in a direct form for information, considering his first answer, which I well remember, as satisfactory; but a number of applications had been made, some in writing, and some verbally, to furnish shot and shell. I mentioned these applications to him as rather a source of annoyance, as I had several of them, and they were very importunate, with a view probably to ascertain positively whether the Department would not be making shot, that I might give them a satisfactory

Question. Were not your inquiries of General Talcott, touching the making and delivery of shot by Mr. Anderson, directed solely to accertain whether such making and delivery were under contract with, or by authority of, the Ord-

nance bureau?

Answer. My inquiry was general, whether any shot was making at Mr. Anderson's works for the Department—taking it for granted, of course, that none could be making without his knowledge and authority.

Question. Did you understand General Talcott's declaration that there was not a word of truth in Mr. Green's letter, as importing literally that there was no truth in any part of the letter, or as applying to the assertion or implication that a large quantity of shot had been made by his order, or with his knowledge or authority? s knowledge or authority?

Judge Advocate objected to the witness's answering this nuestion, as the facts desired had already been brought out in he previous testimony of the witness; that the meaning and atent of the testimony were for the Court to judge. He said ne would waive the objection, however, reserving the right to have the question removed from the record.

Answer. I understand that expression of General Tal cott to apply exclusively to that portion of the letter which speaks of the making of shot at the Tredegar works for the War Department, and of the delivery of a portion of them at the Monroe Arsenal—in fact, all that is in the letter which relates to making shot for the Department and the authority by which it was done. Our conversation had no reference to any other part of the letter, as I had not, after his reports to me, the remotest idea of giving a contract to Mr. Dean or any one else for making shot. I understood, of course, General Talcott's declaration that there was not a word of

Question. When, some time after Gen. Talcott's report of 37th January enclosing a copy of his letter of 6th November to Col. Huger, it occurred to you that the large quantity of shot, of which Mr. Green had informed you, might have seen made under that order, and you spoke to Gen. Talcott on that subject, was not your inquiry confined to that point, and was not Gen. Talcott's reply to the effect that it was impossible that Col. Huger could be procuring from Mr. Anderson, under that order, any thing more than such few shot and shells as he might be wanting for experiments and Answer. My attention was called to the generality and

vagueness of the order, and I called Gen. Talcott's attention to that point, and asked him to explain what he intended by it, and suggested that Col. Huger might construe it to confer authority to make shot. Gen. Talcott seemed to think otherwise, and stated that its object was to enable Col. Huger (as I have before stated) to procure small quantities, from artillery petotice; that it was possible Col. Hages might be ordering some such small quantities, of a triffing value. This is, as well as I can recollect, the substance of what passed between us—I don't pretend to repeat the language.

Question: Was the contract of Johnston & Ashton, men-

ned in your testimony on yesterday, a formal written cor ract, and for what amount Answer. I know nothing of the original contract; never heard or saw it except by what was stated in Gen. Talcott's report to me. I took it for granted what was stated in that

Question. The language of your authority for extending that contract is, "the chief of the Ordnance bureau will take measures to renew the contract for a limited supply of pistols."

Was there any specification of the amount by you? or did you leave it to his discretion to require the pistols to a reason-

able extent ? and do you know whether the enewed, and for what amount? renewed, and for what amount 'Answer. There was no amount specified by my order, as will be seen from it. The words "limited supply" indicate that it was to be a less quantity than the original contract, and so I meant it. I left the extent of that supply to Gen. en extended or not. I have no recollection of any contract having been presented to me for my signature or approbation only recollect that some difficulty arose as to the parties with whom the contract should be renewed—the parties in the con-cern having quarrelled among themselves; in consequence of which the order of the 26th March was given. I have no re-

tion of what action has been taken by me on the sub

ect since. It is possible that the contract may have been

esented to me since that order, and I have forgotten it. Direct examination resumed. n. Did you read the whole letter of Mr. Green ! Gen. Talcott, and especially did you read these words there in ; "Whatever authority for doing this work exists was probably given by the Department or its officers to Doctor E. H. Carmichael, recently a resident of Richmond, but now of the city of New Orleans. During a recent visit to Richmond I was informed the work was done by Mr. Anderson, under an assignment from Doctor Carmichael." And do you mean to be understood by the defence, in your answer on their crossexamination, that you so shaped your inquiries to Gen. Tal-cott that his answer did not cover and directly apply to the

part of the letter Answer. I will state, sir, that I read the entire letter to len. Talcott, as I have stated before, from beginning to end, and delivered it to him, and he had it in his possession from the 10th to the 19th of April, when he made a report on it certainly do not mean to be understood that I so shaped inquiry as not to apply to that portion of Mr. Green's letter contained in this question. I stated that I understood his de-nial of the truth of what was stated in that letter to apply to nial of the truth of what was stated in that letter to apply to all that related to the making of shot at the Tredegar works, and I considered the order given to Carmichael, and the assignment of that order by Carmichael to Anderson, both of which facts are mentioned in the letter, as intimately connected with the making of shot at the Tredegar works, which were owned by Mr. Anderson, and my attention was particularly drawn to that portion of the letter in consequence of what had previously occurred. I must have laid particular complesses on that part of the letter and I would be the I did mphasis on that part of the letter, and I recollect that I did Question. Do you recollect whether or not you sometime ent to the Ordnance bureau applications which were made

o you, or for answers to the writers Answer. The uniform practice is to refer all letters or ness appertains, and when applications are verbal to converse with the head of the bureau on the subject. Of course all applications in writing made to me on this subject were sent the Ordnance bureau.

Question by defence. Had your inquiry, to which Gener

any other shape than you have already stated, viz. that, afer reading the letter, you said, "What do you say to that, General?"

I introduced the conversation to General Talcott after reading Mr. Green's letter; but I did not mean to be understood to say that that was the only question I put to him on this or on; on the contrary, the conversal and I put the question in various shapes, having beco-tisfied that there was some mystery in this business wh quired explanation.
Mr. Jons Porrs called.

Answer. None whatever, so far as the records show, and

Question. Is this an inquiry addressed by Gen. Talcott to Mr. Anderson on the 10th April, 1851?

Answer. It is. [Letter read, asking for all the information relative to his executing the order of Col. Huger to Dr.

Carmichael for shot.]

Question. On what day was Mn. Green's letter of 5th pril referred to your office Answer. It was received at the office on the 10th of April fore the letter was written to Mr. Anderson.

Question. What is the regulation allowance

ion to be expended in the year by the garrison at Fort Mon-

tion to be expended in the year by the garrison at Fort Monroe in experiments and artillery practice?

Answer. About a hundred rounds for a company. There
are about three companies there now.

Question. Had the commander of the arsenal heretofore
procured shot and shells for his own practice and experiments before the 6th November, 1850?

Answer. He had procured them in small quantities. He

was in the habit of putting in his quarterly estimates a cer-sin amount to be expended for purposes of experiments, and hat amount was remitted to him on approval of his estimates by the Ordnance department, and the requisition on the War Department for funds. I recollect one order to him specially directing him to make certain experiments; but he always had authority, either general or special, to make these expe-riments to a limited extent.

Question. You have said that when you drew up from the records of the Ordnance office the report to the Secretary of War dated the 22d January, you had no knowledge of any other contract chargeable on the appropriations for armament of fortifications, for ordnance, and ordnance stores and sup-plies other than those stated in that report; and you stated at another time that you knew in the latter part of December that Doct. Carmichael had received a large order from Col. Huger, which was in the hands of Mr. Anderson. Do you desire to be understood that you did not consider this order a contract? or how do you desire your testimony in these

matters to be understood?

Answer. I prepared the report of the 22d January from the records of the Ordnance office solely. I then had no idea that the Secretary's call for information had any reference to the Carmichael transaction, but supposed it to relate to the state of the appropriations exclusively. Congress was in ses-sion at that time, and there was much talk about the large amount of army estimates. The Committee of Ways and Means were understood to be scrutinizing those estimates with the view to their reduction, and I thought that the Se-cretary wanted the information for that committee: hence that part of the letter over and above the answer to the strict call for information. I then knew of General Talcott's order to Colonel Huger; I knew of Huger's order to Carmichael veneral Talcott's declaration that there was not a word of truth in the letter which related to the making of shot at the Tredegar works to apply to all that was said in the letter on that subject. He said nothing to qualify the remark in any manner.

Question. When some the contraction of course, to Colonel Huger; I knew of Huger's order to Carmichael from the copy which had been sent me by Mr. Anderson, and of Carmichael's sale of it to Mr. Anderson; but I firmly believe that the order in the hands of Mr. Anderson was subject. He said nothing to qualify the remark in any manner. charge on any appropriation, and that it was at most but a claim on the part of Anderson for a contract, which claim was to be recognised or rejected thereafter. I had received a letter from Mr. Anderson inquiring what were Col. Huger's reasons for declining to allow him to fill the order, and I had been assured by General Talcott there was no outstanding contract for shot. I remained under this firm conviction until the letter from Mr. Green was received at the Ordnance office of the 10th April. I always supposed, and frequently mentioned to General Talcott my firm belief, that Colone Huger had exceeded his instructions in giving the order to Doctor Carmichael, and that his conduct in giving that order was to me totally inexplicable. Those instructions of the 6th November were the only ones I then knew had been given, and I did not learn until the receipt of the Secretary of War's and a du not learn that the term of the interviews and conversations between General Talcott and the Secretary and conversations between General Talcott and the Secretary in relation to the Carmichael transaction. The report to the

> him the sending of a copy of that order, although not called for, desiring to answer the call both as to its letter and spirit. Question. What did General Talcott say when you im that Col. Huger had exceeded instructions Answer. On the particular occasion which I refer to— which was when I read Anderson's letter, in the latter part of ecember-I don't think that General Talcott said any thing

> in answer to what I said about Huger's exceeding instruc-tions. But, on other occasions, when I told him that I could not account for Huger's strange conduct in giving such an order, unless something else had passed between them, he assured me that nothing else had passed. Colonel Hugen recalled.

Question. Is that your letter of the 5th November to Gen.

Question. What answer, if any, dated 6th November, as ereon endorsed, did you send to it?

Answer. I received, in answer to this letter, the letter brought by the hands of Doctor Carmichael, dated the 6th November, 1850, which is already on your record, and cited the charges, and that is the only answer.

Question. You speak in this letter of the 6th November of note from Gen. Talcott to you, dated 1st November. Have

Answer. I have not the note of 1st of Novem ed to. It was marked private. I received it on the morning of the 5th November, by the hands of Dr. Carmichael. Its contents were to this effect: Do you want any shot or shells for Fort Monroe? If so, what quantity and caliber?

Question. How had you, before the letter of the 6th of November, 1850, from Col. Talcott, procured shot and shell

for experiments and artillery practice Answer. Generally, if not always, on my own order, I considered that I had a standing sutherity to that effect; and when specially directed to make experiments, I considered the order to make these experiments as authorizing projectiles

necessary for that purpose.

Question. Did Gen. Talcott, when you informed him here in November, 1850, of the order you had give Carmichael, instruct you that you had misconstrued his letter of the 6th November, and that that letter was intended to convey to

I was answering the letters to Kemble and Anderson; but I have heard him often say, at different times since, that in giving the order to Carmichael he supposed I would give him only a small order for the purpose of making experiments.

Question. Did you see Gen. Talcott at any time between ovember and that when you came here?

Question. Was this the time that the Secretary sent fo ou to inquire into this matter

Answer. It was.

Question. After you had repudiated the transfer by Car-

Hon. WN. L. MARCY called. Examination by the defence.

Question. Please to state to the Court at what period and War; and whether, during you held the office of Secretary of War; and whether, during your administration of that Department, Gen. Talcott was the chief of the Ordnance bureau. Answer. I was Secretary of War for four years, from March, 1845, to March, 1849, and during the whole of that time Gen. Talcott was attached to the Ordnance bureaupart of the time the acting head and part of the time the ac-

tion of and usage under the ordnance regulations in regard to the procuring of supplies during your administration, as to

Answer. In relation to contracts, I think there we few written contracts made under the 1994 article of

Talcott to make inquiry of him in regard to shot? If so, say what inquiry and what answer he made.

Answer. Some time shortly after I was appointed chief clerk of the War Department—which was on the 5th of March, 1851—I was sent by the Secretary of War to make some inquiries with regard to appropriation for shot and shells. I went to the Ordnance department, and asked the question what balances of the appropriations were applicable for that object. I received the information from the office. General Talcott asked me if we were going to purchase more shot and shells. I told him I did not know; that I left Mr. Green in conversation with the Secretary of War, and I supposed that the inquiry I was then making had connexion with the object of his visit. I asked Gen. Talcott if they wanted shot and shells. His reply was that they did not; that there was enough on hand to last to the day of judgment.

Question. You say that it was after the 5th of March of this year. Was it before the 10th of April!

Answer. I have no means of determining that, and cannot be positive; but I think it was—that it was shortly after I came into the chief clerkship of the Department.

Capt. MAYNADIER recalled.

Question. Did Gen. Talcott, so far as the records of your office show, or as you otherwise know, in answer to any of the inquiries from the War Department, make any inquiry of Col. Huger or Mr. Anderson, between the 1st of January and the 10th of April, 1851, in regard to the execution of the order of Huger to Carmichael, transferred to Anderson?

Answer. None whatever, so far as the records show, and as I know.

tract under this article (132d) must be in writing, and in three parts. I believe none such were ever made while I was in the War Department. I do not recollect of any.

Question. Was not the term "open purchase" understood and acted upon as applicable to orders for articles to be thereafter made and delivered, as well as to articles already in xistence? Answer. Yes; the terms "open purchase" applied to articles that were ordered to be made and furnished, as well

as to those in existence.

Question. Please to state whether the affairs of the Ordnance bureau were of magnitude and importance during administration, and whether they were managed with fi

or otherwise by Gen. Talcott?

Answer. Well, these were of very great importance in their character and extent, particularly during the war, and I certainly thought they were managed with fidelity by Gen.

Question. Was the question ever raised and your attention ever called, while you were in the War Department, (that you now recollect,) to the distinction, conveyed in the laws and regulations, between contracts and open purchases, and the discussions of that question by two of the Attorneys Converse.

Answer. I am not aware that I know of any discussions on that subject by the Attorneys General; but I did know that there were different classes of contracts—that the laws had

that there were different classes of contracts—that the laws used imposed different modes of making contracts.

Question. If no written contracts in three parts were made during your administration, were not the engagements made to furnish supplies ordinarily called contracts?

Answer. I believe they all were, in common parlance, but had no reference to the distinction made by the article. They were called contracts or purchases in common parl

discriminately in most instances.

The counsel for defence here offered in evidence an extract a letter received from the Hon. John C. Spencer, who was unable to obey the summons to attend as a witness on the part of the defence, giving his views of the system pursued relation to purchases of ordnance supplies. It is as fol

"ALBANT, JUNE 28, 1851.

"While I was in the Department the difference between an open purchase and a contract was recognised and constantly acted upon; that the strict contract system was believed to be entirely inapplicable to many articles necessary for the ordnance service, and that orders for articles—such as cannon and shot—were, according to my belief, given long ahead of their manufacture, at specified prices; and that these were never regarded as contracts, because a contract implies an obligation on each side, the one to furnish, the other to pay. But an order for articles at a specified price received by a But an order for articles at a specified price received by a party creates no obligation on his part to furnish the articles. Nor, indeed, does it create an obligation on the party giving the order; for there is no consideration for it, and it is revo-cable at any time."

The evidence was here closed on both sides, and the Cour djourned till Monday morning next, to meet at 1 o'clock, n order to give the counsel for the accused time to prepare

THE LAST LYNCHBURG TRAGEDY.

We gather the following particulars of this lamentable affair from the Lynchburg Republican of the 3d instant:
"We are called upon this morning to record another most

painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only in so far as may be necessary to

make intelligible the sad termination of the affair.

"On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lournzo D.
WILLIAMS, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Amberst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about nineteen, of Capt. RICHARD G. MORRIS, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marry-ing her. The couple, accompanied by one of W.'s brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for War Department of the 27th January was prepared by me washington city. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his sen Richard G. prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runeways in Charlotteeville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Lovingston, Nelson county.

When Williams's party and young Richard Morris were seated at the suppor table, opposite each other, some indigni-

seated at the suppor table, opposite each other, some indigni-ty was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams, and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the death of young Morris and of Hill, and it is said of the mortally wounding of Dr. Williams. Young M. was shot in the body by Williams's brother Robert. Hill was shot by Morris in the centre of the breast; and Williams was shot by ide or back. When this occurrence took place the father and daughter were in their room up stairs. A message was forthwith dispatched to the families of the parties, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excite-ment and regret in this community. As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been perhaps forever embittered, we shall not attempt a description anguage would be inadequate to the task.

DEATH BY VOLUNTARY STARVATION.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 1st instant, Coroner BLAKE held an inquest upon the body of Cornelius Regan, t the House of Correction, in the course of which the fol lowing circumstances were brought to light, indicating one of the most extraordinary cases of self-starvation on record :

It seems that on the 10th of June Regan was committed to jail, on the charge of drunkenness and riotous conduct at the depot, to remain thirty days, or till a fine of five dollars and costs were paid. For the first few days of his confinement he was ve y sullen sud obstinate, but otherwise there was nothing remarkable in his conduct. He was twice conwas nothing remarkable in his conduct. He was twice confined in the solitary cell, are some of his meals, and, when ordered, did some work, though he soon stopped. On the Friday after his committal he refused to eat or drink, declared that he would have his liberty or starve, and in every way-exhibited the most dogged obstinacy and determination in his purpose. He was put into the solitary cell, but, as far as could be seen, did not even touch the food which was left at his door through Fridsy, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but often repeated his cry of "liberty or death." On Tuesday night Dr. Gray was sent for, and succeeded in persuading Regan to take about a gill of water and some bread. On Wednesday, however, he again refused to cat; and on Thurs lay he was, in spite of the most violent resistance, thrown upon the floor and a little milk grael was forced in through the nostrils. His resistance was so great that it in through the nostrils. His resistance was so great that it

Question. After you had repediated the transport of the former, was not the michael to Anderson of your order to the former, was not the order of sixth November available for procuring shet and shells for experiments up to the date when the Secretary of War forbid the reception of shot and shells from any quarter?

Answer. Of course the order was available to me until revoked by the authority that gave it.

The Judge Advocate stated that the evidence by the prosecution here closed.

The state of your order to the former, was not the was not deemed advisable to pursue this course.

From this time he went six days without eating or drinking, and his determination was such that, though he two or three times rinsed his mouth, he refused to swallow ordinarily, though it is possible he did swallow a few drops on one or two occasions. He was finally told that his brother was cuttion here closed. expressed his satisfaction, but did not seem to rally much, and though after this he endeavored to eat, he was so weak that he could retain little or nothing. He stood or walked about his cell as long as his strength lasted, but for five days preceding his death he was obliged to lie down most of the time. On Monday, for the first time, did his obstinacy appear in the least subdued, but during the following night he died.

Dr. Gray and his attendants endearored in every way toascertain if Regan exhibited any signs of ineanity, but they all agreed that he appeared to be perfectly sane, displaying only the most systematic obstinacy and wilfulness.

VISIT OF A RESIMENT. -The sixth regiment, second br pade, New York volunteers, (Governor's Guards,) uncommand of Col. Thos. F. Pans, arrived in Philadel on Monday, on a visit, and were received by a regime secort from the second brigade, first division, Pennsylve there were very licle of the ord
party of the Devolutions, detailed by Brig. Gen. Bannarr, under instructions from Major Gen. PATTRIBON. This is easil to be the first time that a regiment from another city has over vinited?

Philadelphia.